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Land-Forms; Climate; and other important physical features influencing man. There is much fresh and helpful illustration; thus, in giving to weathering its due weight in denudations:

Sometimes the river is likened to a railway train that receives and carries all freight delivered to it, and the atmosphere and gravity to the farmers who prepare the freight for shipping and take it to the train.

Equally good is this of meander curves:

The country boy living near a stream knows the deep part of the stream as his swimming pool, the sandy or gravelly slope on the inside of the curve as his out-of-door bath-house, and the steep bank, perhaps, as a diving-board.

We may further cite the reference to the camper and canoer's language, the "rapids and reaches" of a river; the "tying and untying" of islands by the sea; the flat-iron as illustrating glacial work (p. 125); the drumlin as shaped like half a foot-ball; the alluvial fan as an open-air delta; and the volcanic plug, resembling the cork in a bottle. Every teacher knows the value of such comparisons drawn from common experience. Space will not admit of quoting here the admirable description of wave-action on the seashore (p. 101). There are 89 well-selected pictorial illustrations, mainly from photographs.

A. P. B.

Cabot Bibliography, with an Introductory Essay on the Careers of the Cabots, Based upon an Independent Examination of the Sources of Information, by George Parker Winship. London, Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell Street, over against the South-west Corner of the British Museum. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, MDCCCC.

This work is the extension of a small Cabot bibliography prepared for use during the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of John Cabot's visit to North America.

The effort has been to include a description of every publication which has influenced noticeably the popular or the scholarly conceptions of John and Sebastian Cabot, or which is likely to prove useful to those who wish to study the careers of the Cabots and their contemporaries.

It does not appear that Mr. Winship has neglected any source of information in his difficult task, and students will remain under obligation to him. His annotations are interesting—one, on page 174, especially so to New Yorkers:

TRUAX (CHARLES H.) Opinion by the court, in case of Mortimer *et al.* v. New York Elevated Railroad Company *et al.*

The court, having carefully examined BANCROFT, No. 248, BRYANT AND GAY,

No. 288, and especially Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMB'S *History of New York*, expressed the legal decision that as a result of Cabot's discovery of North America in 1497 on behalf of England, the English common law, and not the Dutch Roman law which lurked in the hold of Henry Hudson's vessel when he first explored Manhattan bay, determined the relation of abutters to the use and enjoyment of the public streets. Heavy damages were therefore awarded against the Elevated Railway Company.

The Introductory Essay tells the story of the Cabots with care and impartiality. Mr. Winship writes of Sebastian in particular, *studiis odiisque carens*, and, with the exception of one passage, this is the tone of his book. He says on page xxxii:

The Spanish historians, cognizant of their national characteristics, have been the first to suggest the probability that Sebastian Cabot, a foreigner in high position, found his work made difficult by a lack of confidence and co-operation on the part of his Spanish associates and subordinates.

Is jealousy of a foreigner in authority over themselves a characteristic of Spaniards rather than of Englishmen, or Germans, or Frenchmen? By no means; the characteristic is human, not national, and to assume the contrary smacks of self-righteousness.

Author, printer, and publisher have done their best for this beautiful book.

Bibliotheca Açoriana. Noticia Bibliographica de Escriptos nacionaes e estrangeiros concernentes ás Ilhas Dos Açores. Vol. II, por Ernesto do Canto. Typ. de Eugenio Pacheco, Ponta Delgada. 1900.

It is ten years since Senhor do Canto published the first volume of his bibliography of works relating to the Azores. In this long interval of time he has continued his researches, finding a rich vein of information in the previously unexplored files of the periodical press of the Islands. His first thought, as the materials accumulated under his hand, was to bring out a second edition of the original book; but it seemed better to print this second volume.

The work is well done, though in this, as in too many bibliographies, one sighs for a sufficient authority to draw the line. If every publication is to be registered, what is to become of mankind? Life is too short for these things. A journal that lived for eight weeks in the year 1888 might be left to its long sleep.

The *Bibliotheca* is fairly printed, but on paper too thin to be read with pleasure.